

学校编码: 10384

分类号\_\_\_\_\_密级\_\_\_\_\_

学号: 23120091152649

UDC \_\_\_\_\_

厦 门 大 学

硕 士 学 位 论 文  
应用于北斗导航系统的小型化  
分形微带天线

Miniaturization Fractal Microstrip Antenna for  
Compass Navigation System

池 金 燕

指导教师姓名: 游佰强 教 授

专 业 名 称: 电磁场与微波技术

论文提交日期: 2012 年 月

论文答辩时间: 2012 年 月

学位授予日期: 2012 年 月

答辩委员会主席: \_\_\_\_\_

评 阅 人: \_\_\_\_\_

2012 年 月

## 厦门大学学位论文原创性声明

本人呈交的学位论文是本人在导师指导下,独立完成的研究成果。本人在论文写作中参考其他个人或集体已经发表的研究成果,均在文中以适当方式明确标明,并符合法律规范和《厦门大学研究生学术活动规范(试行)》。

另外,该学位论文为( )课题(组)的研究成果,获得( )课题(组)经费或实验室的资助,在( )实验室完成。(请在以上括号内填写课题或课题组负责人或实验室名称,未有此项声明内容的,可以不作特别声明。)

声明人(签名):

年 月 日

## 厦门大学学位论文著作权使用声明

本人同意厦门大学根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》等规定保留和使用此学位论文，并向主管部门或其指定机构送交学位论文（包括纸质版和电子版），允许学位论文进入厦门大学图书馆及其数据库被查阅、借阅。本人同意厦门大学将学位论文加入全国博士、硕士学位论文共建单位数据库进行检索，将学位论文的标题和摘要汇编出版，采用影印、缩印或者其它方式合理复制学位论文。

本学位论文属于：

（        ） 1. 经厦门大学保密委员会审查核定的保密学位论文，  
于年    月    日解密，解密后适用上述授权。

（        ） 2. 不保密，适用上述授权。

（请在以上相应括号内打“√”或填上相应内容。保密学位论文应是已经厦门大学保密委员会审定过的学位论文，未经厦门大学保密委员会审定的学位论文均为公开学位论文。此声明栏不填写的，默认为公开学位论文，均适用上述授权。）

声明人（签名）：

年    月    日

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

## 摘要

北斗卫星导航系统（中文音译名称 BeiDou），作为中国独立发展、自主运行的全球卫星导航系统，是国家正在建设的重要空间信息基础设施，可广泛用于经济社会的各个领域。天线是卫星导航系统至关重要的部分，因此卫星终端天线的设计对卫星导航事业的发展具有极为重要的意义。

基于福建省重大科技专项子项目“BD2-RDSS 小型化天线”以及微带天线的加载耦合理论基础，本论文根据北斗终端天线的要求，综合使用新颖的分形结构、分布加载、耦合腔调控、缝隙曲流等技术设计了三个系列多款小型化北斗天线，利用有限元法仿真分析，使用雕刻机制作样品，分析比较仿真与实测结果，尝试多种方法改善天线性能。论文工作围绕小型化的主题从理论和结构两个方面展开，对三个系列的小型化天线进行分析讨论：

1、9\*9 系列康托尔分形改进微带天线的研究。本系列天线在一阶康托尔结构的基础上，首先使用多圆弧对其外边缘进行改进，综合使用分布加载，耦合腔调控，提高介电常数等方法实现目前北斗终端天线的最小尺寸 9mm\*9mm。仿真分析各参数的变化对天线性能的影响，研究讨论阵列孔洞的影响机理，最后尝试使用不同的圆弧结构进行对比分析。

2、带有递归耦合腔的多频圆形北斗贴片天线的研究。该系列天线结合了耦合腔频点调控原理以及分形结构的多频特性，能够很好的满足北斗终端天线收发频段的要求。通过调节圆弧、耦合腔体的大小和位置灵活控制频比，重点研究了腔体对天线性能的影响，同时对天线的结构进行了演变，对新结构进行了分析。

3、椭圆交叉嵌套多环递归微带天线的研究。该系列天线结合了分形环天线的优点以及圆弧结构良好的辐射特性，具有很好的增益和方向性。针对不同弧度圆弧对天线性能的影响，调节椭圆的轴比主半径仿真分析，重点研究了圆弧的影响机理，同时对环缝隙进行了一定的研究。

**关键词：**北斗导航系统；分形天线；小型化；康托尔；耦合腔

## ABSTRACT

Compass Navigation Satellite System (CNSS), as an independent developed global navigation satellite system, is an important space information infrastructure of our country, which has been widely used in many areas, such as economy, society and so on. As an important part of navigation satellite system, the performance of antenna will affect the system greatly, so the design of satellite terminal antenna plays an important role in the development of navigation satellite system.

Based on the significant technology project “BD2-RDSS Miniaturization Antenna” of Fujian Province and the loading coupling theory of Microstrip antenna, the paper refers to three series and different patterns of antenna. To meet the miniaturization requirement of Compass terminal antenna, much technology was used in design, such as novel fractal structure, distribution loading, coupled cavity regulating and aperture meandering. The simulation was done by FEM (Finite Element Method) and a variety of antenna prototypes were fabricated by sculpturing machine, we also compared the simulation with measurement results to acquire better performance. The paper centred on the miniaturization topics, discussed and analysed three series of antenna:

First. The Research of 9\*9 Improved Cantor Fractal Antenna. To realize the minimum size of Compass terminal antenna, first of all, we cut out multi-semicircle on the outer edge of first order cantor structure, then synthesized coupled cavity regulating, distribution loading, high dielectric constant technology, as a result, the small size 9mm\*9mm was came into true. We also analysed the impact of various parameters on antenna performance and researched the principle of loading array square openings, at last, we created different arc structure as comparative analysis.

Second. The Research of Multi-Frequency Round Compass Patch Antenna with Recursive Coupled Cavity. We combined coupled cavity regulating theory with multi-frequency feature of fractal structure in designing the series of antenna, they

could be well applied in CNSS and meet the requirements of send-receiving frequency range. The frequency ratio of the antenna can be flexibly controlled by regulating the size and location of circular arc or coupled cavity, we especially concerned about the influence of coupled cavity, so we created many new structures by changing round holes and analysed their performance as well.

Third. The Research of Nested Recursive Cross-Ellipse ring Microstrip Antenna. Based on the advantage of fractal loop antenna and good radiation characteristic of circular-arc structure, the antennas contained high gain and directivity. For the impact on antenna performance of ellipse arc, we simulated many different structures by regulating elliptic axial ratio and major radius. About the series of antennas, we discussed the impact of elliptic curve mainly, at the same time, made some research about ring slot.

**Keywords:** CNSS; Fractal Antenna; Miniaturization; Cantor; Coupled-cavity

## 目 录

ABSTRACT.....	I
<b>第一章 绪论 .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 课题研究背景及意义 .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1.1 北斗导航系统的简介 .....	1
1.1.2 北斗导航系统的工作原理 .....	2
<b>1.2 北斗卫星导航系统中的终端天线 .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.2.1 北斗终端天线设计的一般要求 .....	4
1.2.2 北斗导航系统终端天线的研究现状.....	5
<b>1.3 分形在微带天线设计中的应用.....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.3.1 分形的定义 .....	7
1.3.2 分形在天线设计中的应用 .....	8
<b>1.4 论文的主要工作和结构安排 .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1.5 论文创新点 .....</b>	<b>13</b>
参考文献 .....	13
<b>第二章 天线设计理论及小型化主流技术.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2.1 天线加载耦合理论 .....</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1.1 加载原理.....	18
2.1.2 耦合微带线理论 .....	19



<b>2.2 微带天线小型化的主流技术 .....</b>	<b>23</b>
2.2.1 加载技术.....	23
2.2.2 曲流技术.....	25
2.2.3 提高介电常数 .....	26
2.2.4 采用电磁带隙结构.....	26
2.2.5 分形技术.....	28
<b>2.3 有限元法.....</b>	<b>29</b>
2.3.1 有限元法简介 .....	29
2.3.2 有限元方程组的求解 .....	30
<b>2.4 本章小结.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>参考文献 .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>第三章 9*9 系列康托尔分形改进天线的研究.....</b>	<b>35</b>
3.1 康托尔分形概述 .....	35
3.2 9*9 凹弧改进康托尔分形天线的研究 .....	37
3.2.1 结构设计与仿真 .....	37
3.2.2 阵列孔洞对天线性能的影响 .....	47
3.2.3 圆弧对天线性能的影响 .....	50
3.3 9*9 凸弧改进康托尔分形微带天线的研究 .....	52
3.3.1 结构设计与仿真 .....	52

3.3.2 重要参数分析 .....	54
3.3.3 分布参数讨论 .....	55
3.4 天线制作与测试 .....	60
3.5 本章小结 .....	65
参考文献 .....	66
<b>第四章 带有递归耦合腔的多频圆形北斗贴片天线的研究 .....</b>	<b>67</b>
4.1 圆形贴片天线的设计与分析 .....	67
4.2 带有耦合腔的双频圆形贴片天线的设计与分析 .....	71
4.2.1 结构设计与仿真 .....	71
4.2.2 重要参数分析 .....	74
4.2.3 递归耦合腔体结构的分析 .....	76
4.3 四臂阵子结构天线的设计 .....	78
4.4 天线制作与测试 .....	80
4.5 本章小结 .....	81
参考文献 .....	82
<b>第五章 椭圆交叉嵌套多环递归微带天线的研究 .....</b>	<b>83</b>
5.1 天线结构设计与分析 .....	83
5.1.1 天线设计原理 .....	83
5.1.2 结构仿真分析 .....	85

<b>5.2 重要参数分析</b> .....	<b>89</b>
5.2.1 椭圆主半径及轴比的影响 .....	89
5.2.2 缝隙的影响 .....	90
<b>5.3 天线制作与测试</b> .....	<b>92</b>
<b>5.4 本章小结</b> .....	<b>95</b>
<b>参考文献</b> .....	<b>95</b>
<b>第六章 总结与展望</b> .....	<b>97</b>
6.1 总结.....	97
6.2 展望.....	98
<b>附录一 实验仪器与测试环境</b> .....	<b>99</b>
<b>附录二 天线样品</b> .....	<b>100</b>
<b>附录三 攻读学位期间的研究成果</b> .....	<b>101</b>
<b>致 谢</b> .....	<b>102</b>

## Contents

<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>II</b>
----------------------	-----------

<b>Chapter 1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
-------------------------------------	----------

<b>1. 1 Background and significance of the subject .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1. 1. 1 The introduction of Compass Navigation System .....	1
1. 1. 2 The working principle of Compass Navigation System .....	2
<b>1. 2 The terminal antenna of Compass Navigation System .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1. 2. 1 Basic requirements of Compass terminal antenna .....	4
1. 2. 2 The research status of Compass terminal antenna .....	5
<b>1. 3 The application of fractal in microstrip antenna.....</b>	<b>7</b>
1. 3. 1 Fractal definition.....	7
1. 3. 2 The application of fractal in antenna design.....	8
<b>1. 4 Main research work and content arrangements .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1. 5 Innovative points .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>13</b>

<b>Chapter 2 Design theory and main miniaturization technology of microstrip antenna.....</b>	<b>18</b>
---	-----------

<b>2. 1 Loading and coupling theory .....</b>	<b>18</b>
2. 1. 1 The principle of loading antenna.....	18
2. 1. 2 The theory of coupled microstrip .....	19
<b>2. 2 The main miniaturization technology of microstrip antenna.....</b>	<b>23</b>
2. 2. 1 Loading technology .....	23
2. 2. 2 Meandering technology .....	25
2. 2. 3 Improving the dielectric constant.....	26
2. 2. 4 Applying EBG structure .....	26
2. 2. 5 Fractal technology.....	28
<b>2. 3 Finite Element Method .....</b>	<b>29</b>
2. 3. 1 The introduction of FEM .....	29

2. 3. 2 The solution of FEM equations. ....	30
<b>2. 4 Summary.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>33</b>
 <b>Chapter 3 The research of 9*9 improved cantor fractal antenna .....35</b>	
<b>3. 1 The introduction of cantor fractal. ....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3. 2 The research of 9*9 凹 arc improved antenna .....</b>	<b>37</b>
3. 2. 1 Design and simulation of the structure .....	37
3. 2. 2 The impact of array holes on antenna performance .....	47
3. 2. 3 The impact of circular arc on antenna performance.....	50
<b>3. 3 9*9 The research of 9*9 凸 arc improved antenna.....</b>	<b>52</b>
3. 3. 1 Design and simulation of the structure .....	52
3. 3. 2 The analysis of important parameters.....	54
3. 3. 3 The discussion on distribution parameter.....	55
<b>3. 4 Manufacture and measurements of antenna samples .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>3. 5 Summary.....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>66</b>
 <b>Chapter4 The research of multi-frequency round Beidou patch antenna with recursive coupled cavity.....67</b>	
<b>4. 1 Design and analysis of round patch antenna.....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>4. 2 Design and analysis of multi-frequency round Beidou patch antenna with recursive coupled cavity.....</b>	<b>71</b>
4. 2. 1 Design and simulation of the structure .....	71
4. 2. 2 The analysis of important parameters.....	74
4. 2. 3 The analysis of recursive coupled cavity structure.....	76
<b>4. 3 The design of four arms oscillator structure antenna .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>4. 4 Manufacture and measurements of antenna samples .....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>4. 5 Summary.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>82</b>

<b>Chapter5 The research of nested recursive cross-ellipse ring microstrip Antenna.....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>5. 1 Design and analysis of the antenna structure. ....</b>	<b>83</b>
5. 1. 1 The antenna design principle . . . . .	83
5. 1. 2 Smulation and analysis of the structure . . . . .	85
<b>5. 2 The analysis of important parameters . . . . .</b>	<b>89</b>
5. 2. 1 The impact of ellipse axial ratio and major raduis . . . . .	89
5. 2. 2 The impact of slots . . . . .	90
<b>5. 3 Manufacture and measurements of antenna samples . . . . .</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>5. 4 Summary . . . . .</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Chapter6 Conclusion and expectation.....</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>6. 1 Conclusion . . . . .</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>6. 2 Expectation . . . . .</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Appendices 1 Laboratory instruments and measurement systems.</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Appendices 2 Antenna samples .....</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Appendices 3 Research achievement .....</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>102</b>

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

## 第一章 绪论

### 1.1 课题研究背景及意义

#### 1.1.1 北斗导航系统的简介

中国北斗卫星导航系统（Compass Navigation Satellite System，中文音译名称 BeiDou），作为中国独立发展、自主运行的全球卫星导航系统，可提供高精度、高可靠的定位、导航和授时服务，实现了自主创新，既具备 GPS 和伽利略系统的功能，又具备短报文通信功能。通过 19 年的发展，这一系统已在渔业、交通运输、电信、水利、森林防火、减灾救灾和国家安全等诸多领域得到应用（如图 1-1 所示）并产生了显著的经济效益和社会效益，特别是在四川汶川、青海玉树抗震救灾中发挥了非常重要的作用<sup>[1]</sup>。

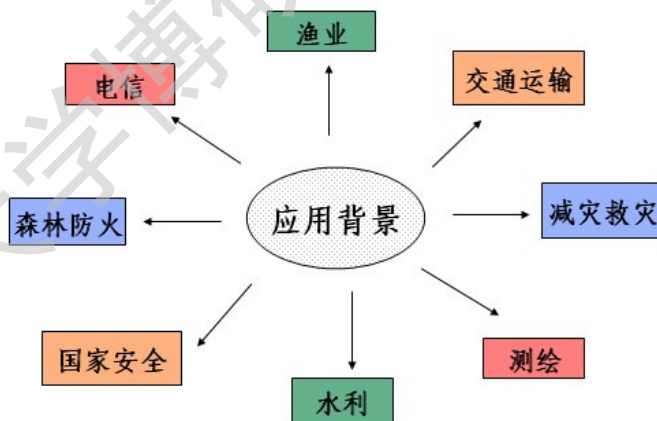


图 1-1 北斗导航的应用背景

自 2003 年我国北斗一代建成并开通运行后，我国已陆续发射了多颗北斗导航卫星，北斗二代卫星自今年起也进入了迅速组网高峰期，预计在 2015 年形成由三十几颗卫星组成的覆盖全球的系统。特别是 2010 年后，我国北斗卫星导航系统的发展速度更是迅速，迄今为止已在卫星发射中心西昌将九颗导航卫星送入



Degree papers are in the "[Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database](#)". Full texts are available in the following ways:

1. If your library is a CALIS member libraries, please log on <http://etd.calis.edu.cn/> and submit requests online, or consult the interlibrary loan department in your library.
2. For users of non-CALIS member libraries, please mail to [etd@xmu.edu.cn](mailto:etd@xmu.edu.cn) for delivery details.

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库